

AGAINST THE WELSH CHURCH. MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCES A DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

MENT HILL.
MR. GLADSTONE'S RETORT TO LORD RANDOLPH-GORST'S MOTION TO REJECT THE MEASURE.
LOST, 301 TO 245—THE FIRST READING.
PASSED WITH THE AID OF IRISH VOTES.

London, Feb. 23.—Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, introduced in the House of Commons today a bill suspending the creation of new churches in Wales, and the measure was passed by a large majority. The measure is the first practical step in the direction of disestablishing the Church in Wales, to which the Liberal party is distinctly pledged. Mr. Asquith, in his speech introducing the bill, said that the membership of the Established Church in Wales included hardly one-fourth of the population. The question of disestablishment, he added, was in the main a Welsh one. The decision of the people given at the last general election had distinctly shown this fact. Out of the thirty-four members of the House of Commons who represent the Welsh Parliamentary districts, thirty-one had been returned pledged to support measures to disestablish the Church. This statement was greeted with cheers.

Sir John E. Gorst, Financial Secretary to the Treasury under the last Salisbury Cabinet, moved the rejection of the bill. Lord Randolph Churchill, in supporting this motion, charged Mr. Gladstone with having abandoned all his former principles in order to secure votes favorable to his scandalous Irish policy.

Mr. Gladstone, rising at 11:30 o'clock, congratulated Lord Randolph upon his skill in making his opposition to the bill a cover for a general attack upon the Government at an hour when a proper defence was out of the question. The Government, however, would not refuse the challenge. They were redeeming their pledges to the country, while the opposition was trying to play Welsh Disestablishment against Home Rule and Home Rule against Welsh Disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone then analyzed Lord Randolph's objections, which he pronounced quite illusory. He admitted that the bill in question was a Disestablishment bill. It was demanded, he said, alike by a policy of justice and the voice of the Welsh people.

Sir John Gorst's motion was rejected eventually by a vote of 301 to 245, and the bill passed the first reading. Mr. W. B. E. Russell, Conservative Member for West Hampshire, directed attention to the fact that the bill had been advanced with the assistance of Irish votes.

FEAR OF HOME RULE DEPRESSES IRISH STOCKS.

Dublin, Feb. 23.—The financial agitation in Ireland, on account of the dread among stockholders of the effect of Home Rule, is increasing. Bank of Ireland stock shows an additional fall of 25, and the Great Northern Railway of Ireland shows a decline of 24 a share.

THE POPE ON FINANCE AND IRELAND.

HE DESIRES RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE REPUBLIC AND HOME RULE FOR THE ISLAND.
 Rome, Feb. 23.—Pope Leo XIII. today received the pilgrims who have come to the papal audience from South America, Hungary and France. Replies to the congratulations and good wishes extended to him by the leaders of the French pilgrims, the Pope said: "I know that France desires to remain Catholic. For this purpose she must be free, Christian institutions must be allowed freedom to develop, and parents must be allowed liberty to have their children educated at Catholic schools. We do not demand the absorption of the civil power by the Church; we merely wish that in France full liberty be given to the people to exercise their religion."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ARRAIGNED.

HARSH WORDS FROM MR. DAVIES IN DISCUSSING THE RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.
 Ottawa, Feb. 23 (Special).—L. H. Davies, ex-Premier of Prince Edward Island, created a scene in the Commons today by his arraignment of the Government in the matter of falsifications of the record of the delegates' trips to Washington in search of reciprocity. Mr. Davies said yesterday that the American Government would grant only a treaty which would be of unlimited scope, including a uniform tariff made at Washington and discriminating against England. Today Mr. Davies gave the lie direct to the Finance Minister, and read the whole report on the subject made by Mr. Blaine to Congress. That report showed that the Dominion Government would give its consent to no treaty which embraced other articles than natural products, a condition which every Canadian knew the United States would never accept. A list of manufactures, said Mr. Davies, was also included in the treaty which the United States would grant; and as to uniform tariff, it was a pure fabrication.

COTTON SPINNERS REJECT EMPLOYERS' TERMS.

London, Feb. 23.—The committee of operative cotton spinners today met a committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, to hear the explanation in regard to the proposed reduction of 5 per cent in wages, and why the employers insisted on the reduction. After listening to the Masters' reasons, the committee of operatives absolutely refused to accept the terms to the general body of operatives on strike against the reduction, and adjourned without date. This puts an end for the present to all hope of terminating the strike.

RESIGNATION OF MR. JOSSE, M. P., A LIBERAL.

London, Feb. 23.—Hon. Josse, Liberal Member for Great Grimsby, has resigned his seat in Parliament. Mr. Josse is a naturalized Frenchman, a wealthy coal merchant at Grimsby, and a banker in Paris. He is seventy-one years old. When Louis Napoleon overthrew the Republic Josse was imprisoned for opposing the usurpation. Mr. Josse was never in England before, and has found a brief exposure to the Parliamentary system of a tax on the Liberator's office. His resignation leaves to the Liberal a fight against the seat.

MR. HENRY DRUMMOND WOLF'S SON BANKRUPT.

London, Feb. 23.—Cecil, the son of Mr. Henry Drummond Wolf and secretary to Lord Randolph Churchill, is bankrupt. His liabilities are nearly £17,000, and he has no assets. His creditors have agreed upon a scheme for settlement.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

London, Feb. 23.—Robert William Duff, Liberal Member of Parliament for Banffshire, Scotland, has been appointed Governor of New South Wales as successor to the Earl of Jersey, resigned. Mr. Duff was a commander in the Navy, from which he retired on succeeding to his uncle's estates and to the family seat in Parliament in 1861, when he also exchanged his own name of Abercromby for that of Duff. He is fifty-seven years old, was Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1862-85, and Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Administration of 1885-86.

OF THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. The parliamentary building was crowded by persons eager to learn the details of the programme. Senator Ribeiro was received with cheers.

SICILIAN BRIGANDS SENTENCED.

Palermo, Feb. 23.—The Italian Government is pushing as vigorously as possible its warfare against the Sicilian brigands. Today eleven brigands were convicted before the Assize Court at Caltanissetta, twenty-eight miles northeast of Girgenti, and all of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The crime for which these men were arrested was an atrocious one, though it had many parallels in the history of the island. In August last they captured a wealthy landowner named Biliotti, and demanded for his release the sum of 500,000 lire. Biliotti sent letters to members of his family, urging them to forward the money to his captors. The money failed to reach the robbers at the time they had set for its delivery to them, and they therefore proceeded to put into execution their threats to kill Biliotti. The evidence adduced at the trial showed that the brigands planned their victim at a stake and built a fire around him. After he was almost dead they strangled him until he was entirely extinct. The authorities made an attempt to capture the band which had made Biliotti a prisoner. Much vexatious delay was encountered in consequence of the relations between the brigands and the peasantry, but finally the gendarmes succeeded in taking prisoners the eleven men who were today convicted. All the condemned men are notorious desperadoes, whose evil reputations have made them a terror to the law-abiding people of the part of Sicily in which they operated. So fearful were the authorities that an attempt at rescue might be made, or that the brigands themselves might make a combined dash for liberty, that the men were kept in a strongly guarded place during all the court proceedings. About the cage were stationed fifty gendarmes.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS APPEALS.

HIS COUNSEL'S PLEA FOR REVERSAL OF THE COMMITTEE-FONTANE AND SANS-LEROY PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDING.
 Paris, Feb. 23.—Charles de Lesseps, Marquis Fontane and M. Sans-Leroy, who were committed for trial by the Judicial Chamber on February 7 for giving or receiving bribes appealed to the Court of Cassation today for a reversal of their commitments. Their counsel argued that the bribery clause in the contract contemplated only the offences of executive and administrative officials, and not of members of Parliament. The committee, they contended, was not a judicial body, and as well as the persons who gave them, could not be charged correctly under the law with bribery-giving or bribery-taking. The offence in question was rather breach of trust. This line of argument was especially intended to exculpate M. Sans-Leroy, who sold his vote as a Deputy when the case of M. Balthazart, the Minister of Public Works, was brought before the Chamber. M. Sans-Leroy was exonerated from the directors, and was not offered by them voluntarily as a bribe.

FOR TAKING THE COLLUSIERS.

DISCUSSION OF THE MEASURE BY THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTES.
 Paris, Feb. 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, stated that the bill taxing time bargains on the bourse would be limited to collusion operations and to stocks and bonds quoted on the bourse. The tax, he said, would be applied to the regular bourse, the tax, he said, would be applied to the regular bourse, the tax, he said, would be applied to the regular bourse.

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STRIKES QUIET IN CHICAGO.

NO INDICATIONS OF THE TROUBLE SPREADING.—DEMANDS OF BURLINGTON ENGINEERS GRANTED.
 Chicago, Feb. 23.—Police in uniform were this morning detailed along the tracks of the Western Indiana road from the Polk street depot to Thirty-first street, but there was no disposition to interfere with the property of the company. The strike involves the switch-tenders, tower-men and crossing-men, and more or less embarrassed the Santa Fe, Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Chicago and Erie, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Monon, all of which enter the city over the Western Indiana tracks. Nothing occurred here during the morning to indicate a spread of the trouble.

LINEMEN AT THE FAIR GROUNDS STRIKE.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The one hundred electrical linemen at the World's Fair grounds in the employ of the Exposition Company, went out on a strike this morning because their demands for an increase of 55 cents a day in wages and time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday work were not acceded to. Director of Works Burnham says that he can get all the men he wants for the wages paid him here, but that the strike will not embarrass him in the least.

INDIANS REFUSE TO GIVE UP THEIR LANDS.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 23.—General John W. Meldrum has returned here from the Wind River Indian Reservation with the news that the commission of which he was a member were unable to make a treaty for a cession of lands back to the public domain. The other members were Judge Frank P. Sterling, of Helena, and N. B. Crump, of Arkansas. They were at the agency a month and held five councils. The Indians interested are Shoshones and Arapahoes. They number 4,700, and hold about 2,000,000 acres of land. The whites desire for settlement a strip of four miles along the water divide, which the Indians are willing to sell, but the Arapahoes would not consent. The latter offer to sell the entire northern half of the reservation, but much of the land is sterile. At the second council the Indians almost fought. The reservation belongs to the Shoshones, and the Arapahoes were reminded of this, and their chiefs, Black Coat and Sharp Nose, became very angry. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.—General Meldrum says that there can be no treaty until certain designing whites are removed. He has been committed, what he calls, the "Indian progress in the direction of self-support."

HAD ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 23.—Major Edward A. Haygood, a cousin of ex-Governor Haygood, of South Carolina, and a Confederate veteran, was taken to Charleston, S. C., yesterday to be tried for bigamy. On the train he was met by a woman who claimed to be his wife. She was his second wife. She is said to be worth \$100,000. A year ago they came here. Several months ago the Major went to South Carolina on business. His visit was protracted. Ten days ago Mrs. Haygood heard that her husband was in Jacksonville, Fla., she went there and found him married to a young woman whom he had married in Charleston. She brought him home and the other wife followed and had him arrested for bigamy. He was while in Charleston for which he had to take a mortgage. It was while under the influence of this drug that he committed what he calls "the indiscretion of marrying again before his wife was dead."

FIGHTING THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Milwaukee, Feb. 23.—The business men of this city are complaining at the treatment they have been subjected to at the hands of the outside insurance companies. The Manufacturers' Association has prepared a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature. The bill would be introduced in the Legislature. The bill would be introduced in the Legislature.

VANCOUVER'S DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN SILVER.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 23.—On and after March 1 chartered banks here will accept American silver at a discount of 20 per cent. Formerly the discount was only 5 per cent. The reason given for the change is that it is desired to get American silver out of the country.

ICEBOUND IN THE HARBOR.

TRAFFIC IN THE BAY MUCH DELAYED.
 THE ERASTUS WIMAN BREAKS A WHEEL—ACCIDENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

From the upper regions of the Hudson a procession of ice floes swept into the bay yesterday, carried down by the ebb tide. For a time they were stationary, and then with the flood tide they rushed up the rivers and stood like a brick wall against the onset of the ice masses which floated down the streams. The ice pressed over the bay. The snow which the employees of Commissioner Brennan have dumped from the ends of the piers served to cement the cakes and floes into fields of ice and slush through which vessels with the sharpest prow could hardly make their way. The snow which has fallen in the last few days has still further bound together the ice masses, and a low, freezing temperature all day has been enough to cover the boom of the harbor with a coat of mail.

NOT TO PROBE ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS.

ADVERSE ACTION OF THE CHAMBER ON A MOTION SUPPORTED BY EX-PREMIER CRISPI AND RUFINI.
 Rome, Feb. 23.—Senator Asinai, Senator D'Adda, spoke at length in the Chamber today concerning the scandal of the Banca di Roma. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to probe the scandals. The Chamber of Deputies, however, refused to probe the scandals.

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STOCKS HAMMERED DOWN.

CHARLES PARSONS LEAVES NEW-ENGLAND.
 READING'S COLLAPSE SHOWS FURTHER EFFECT ON THE MARKET—SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S STRIFE.

The effect of the collapse of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, coming at a time when financial circles were disturbed over the question of the National currency, was shown in the stock market yesterday in a more marked manner than when the receivership was announced on Monday. Other unhappy features—such as the unsettled sentiment created as regards the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, by the recent report of the stockholders' investigating committee, and the stockholders' strike on the Chicago Belt Line road—gave encouragement to the bear faction, and there was a raid on values which grew in venom as the day wore on, leaving final prices materially below the last quotations of Tuesday.

The uncertainty as to the affairs of the Reading system was increased by the announcement of the resignations of Charles Parsons, president of the New-York and New-England Railroad, and the directors who have supported his policy. The Tribune has freshened this step and explained the reasons that have led to it. Mr. Parsons undertook to work the New-England road on a strictly business basis, and his business capacity is so widely recognized that the investors in the property were encouraged to hope that he would be able to place the company upon its feet in a few years. To relieve the management from an endless contest against speculative schemes of a more or less hurtful nature, the voting trust for five years was proposed. The plan failed through the opposition of the New-York, New-England and Hartford interest, coupled with the indisposition of operators, who have been able to use New-England stock as a football at the Stock Exchange, to cooperate in the Parsons plan of campaign for securing an impregnable position for the New-England road. The entrance of the Reading syndicate into the New-England band of directors complicated Mr. Parsons's plans, and left him unable to carry out his purposes of developing the property on a legitimate railroad basis.

In his letter of resignation printed herewith, President Parsons refers to the attempt of the McLeod party to expel him and his friends from the management of New-England when its purchase was made last summer, or at least to obtain absolute dominance. The resistance to this policy on the part of Mr. Parsons and his friends is yet to be fully justified, but the opinion in Wall Street is that it has been confirmed in its wisdom, to a large extent, by the downfall of the Reading property under the McLeod management. The Parsons' control of the New-England will be delivered to the stockholders on March 14, with the record of numerous improvements effected under untoward conditions. The new management selected by the stockholders will bear future responsibility.

The resignation of President Parsons was accepted at a special meeting of the New-York and New-England Board. With it were submitted the resignations as directors of Charles Parsons, Jr., Clarence S. Day, William Lummis and Anson R. Flower, to take effect on March 14. There were fourteen directors present out of a total board numbering nineteen, the principal men absent being those closely identified with the Reading-Boston and Maine combination. The only letter accompanying these resignations that went beyond the mere form of resignation, was that of President Parsons, which was as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company.
 Gentlemen: Several months ago representations were made to me that a controlling interest in the stock of this company had been acquired by parties who desired to assume the management of the road. My personal preference at that time was, if such representations could have been verified, to retire from the charge of the road, but it seemed to me my duty to remain throughout the year, to return the property to the stockholders who had intrusted it to the present management, and permit the selection of a succeeding one to develop such as to convince me in no way was prejudicial. In view of the approaching annual meeting it seems proper to me to now make known my intention of retiring from the management, and I herewith tender my resignation as president of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, to take effect on March 14, 1893.

There was unnecessary speculation in Wall Street yesterday regarding the motives that led to the action taken by the Parsons element at this time. Some surprise was expressed that the resignations of Mr. Parsons and his friends were not withheld until the annual meeting. The directors who intend to retire declined publicly to discuss this matter, but from sources close to them the situation was explained. Mr. Parsons has not felt himself justified in surrendering the control of the management of New-York and New-England to the McLeod party until that party demonstrated its power by the regular election. To retire now, and allow the downfall of the Reading Railroad, would be regarded as most unexcusable, if the claims of the McLeod syndicate are admitted. But while entirely indisposed to enter upon any contest to retain the management, Mr. Parsons, as it is understood, has felt that in view of the Reading collapse he was bound to make the intentions of himself and his friends. If the New-England stockholders, in the light of the catastrophe in Reading, are satisfied to effect a change in management Mr. Parsons will retire after delivering the property in a creditable shape. The time is brief before the closing of New-England's transfer books for the scattering stockholders to organize themselves against any continuance of Reading control, and little work could be accomplished without the aid of some powerful interest.

Here arises the question whether the situation may not develop an opportunity by which the New